



American Association of University Women
St. Paul Chapter
Susan Brower, State Demographer
February 2014



Topics for today



- 2 BIG demographic trends
- Spotlight on women and work
- Your questions and insights



What is the role of the MN State Demographic Center?



- Serve as a liaison to the Census Bureau and assist with the decennial census counts (every 10 years)
- Create population estimates and projections
- Analyze, interpret and distribute data from state, U.S. Census Bureau and other sources
- Offer data and technical assistance to legislators, all levels of government, organizations and citizens across the state
- Monitor trends and help MN to make data-informed decisions



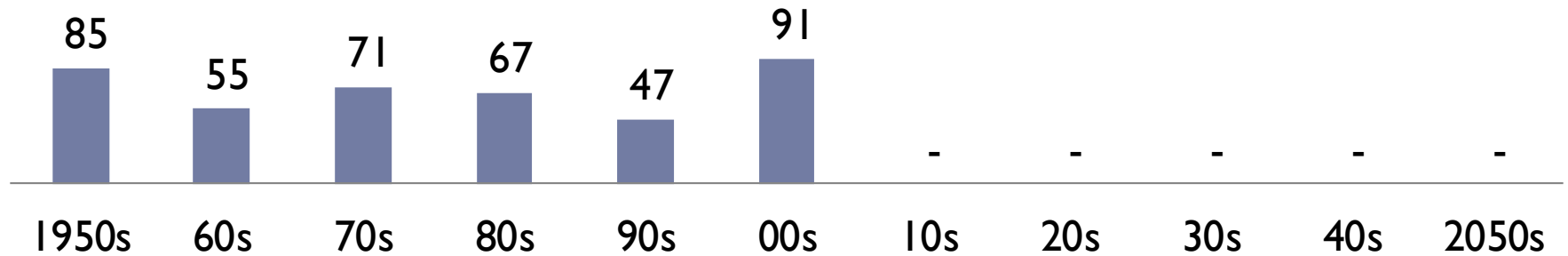
Trend #2:
Population aging
is beginning to
affect MN and
the nation

Aging



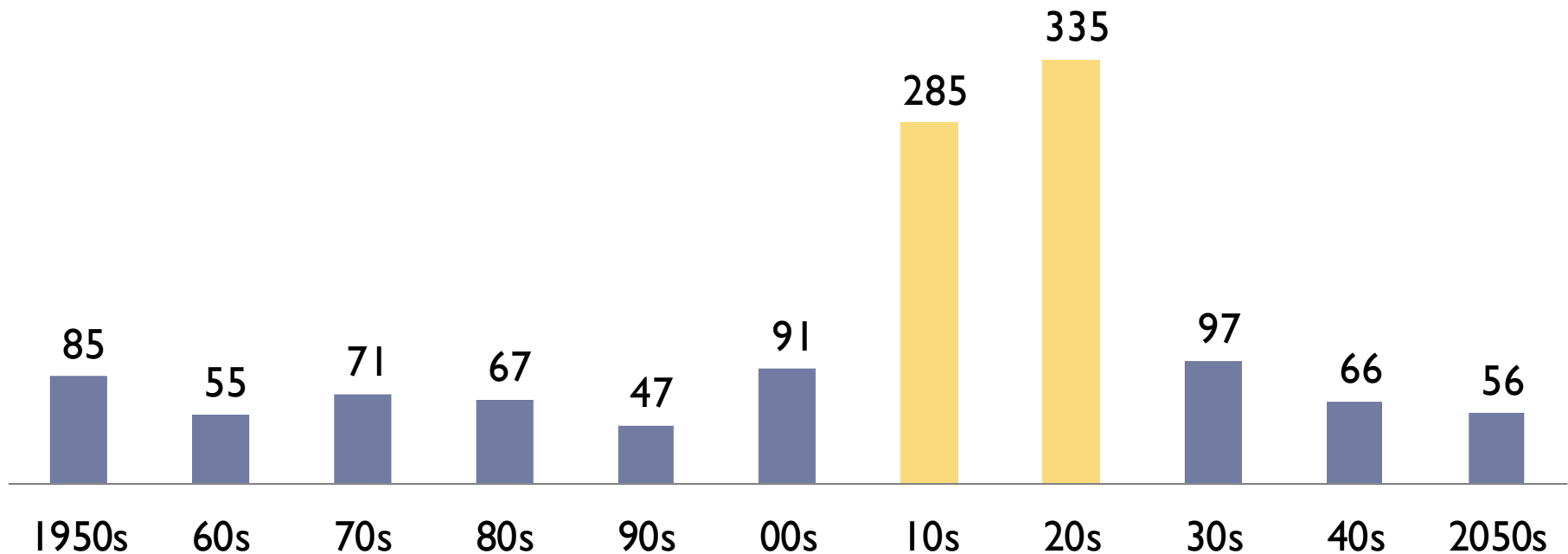
+ Number of older adults will increase substantially over the next 20 years

Change in older adults, age 65+ (Thousands)



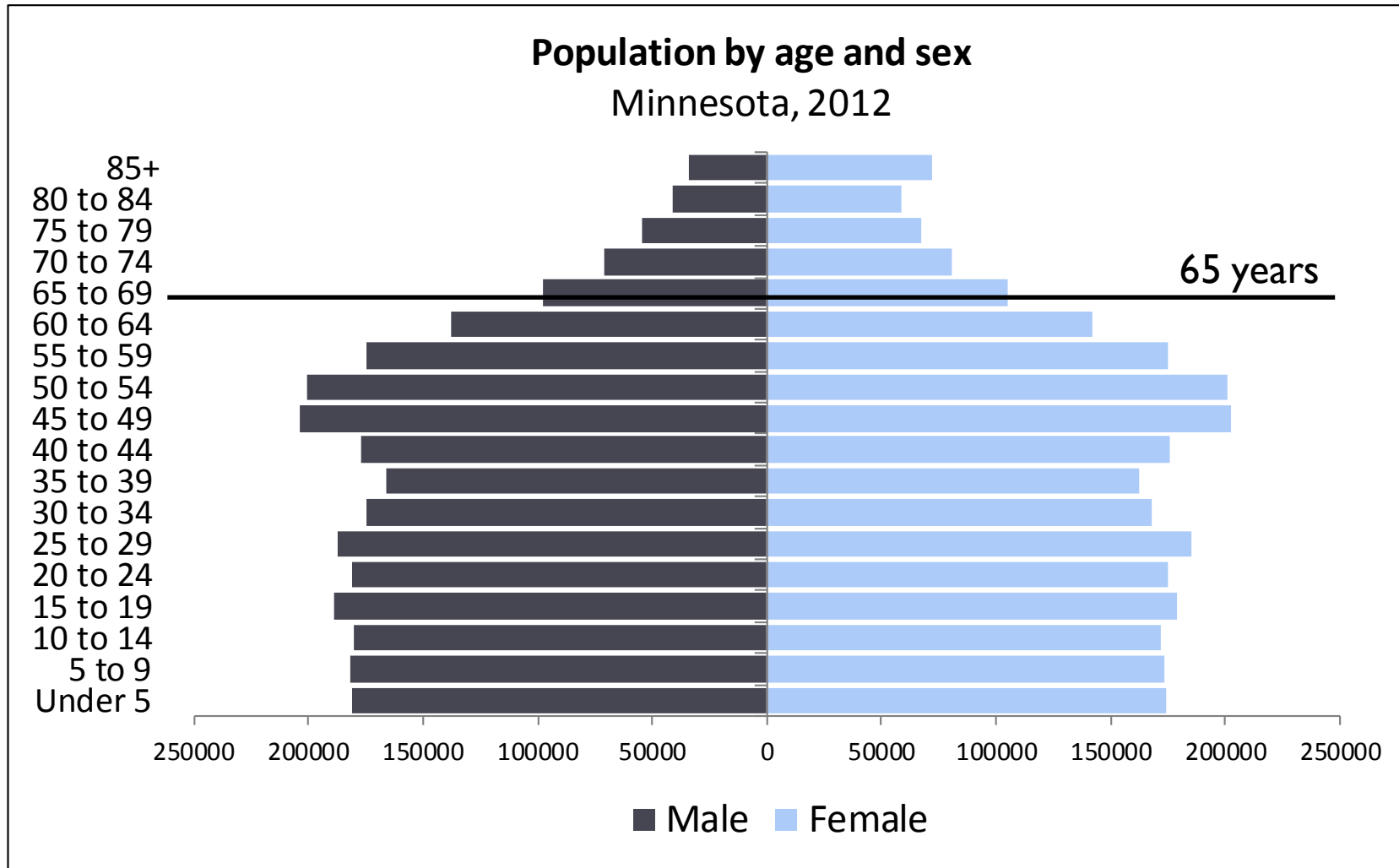
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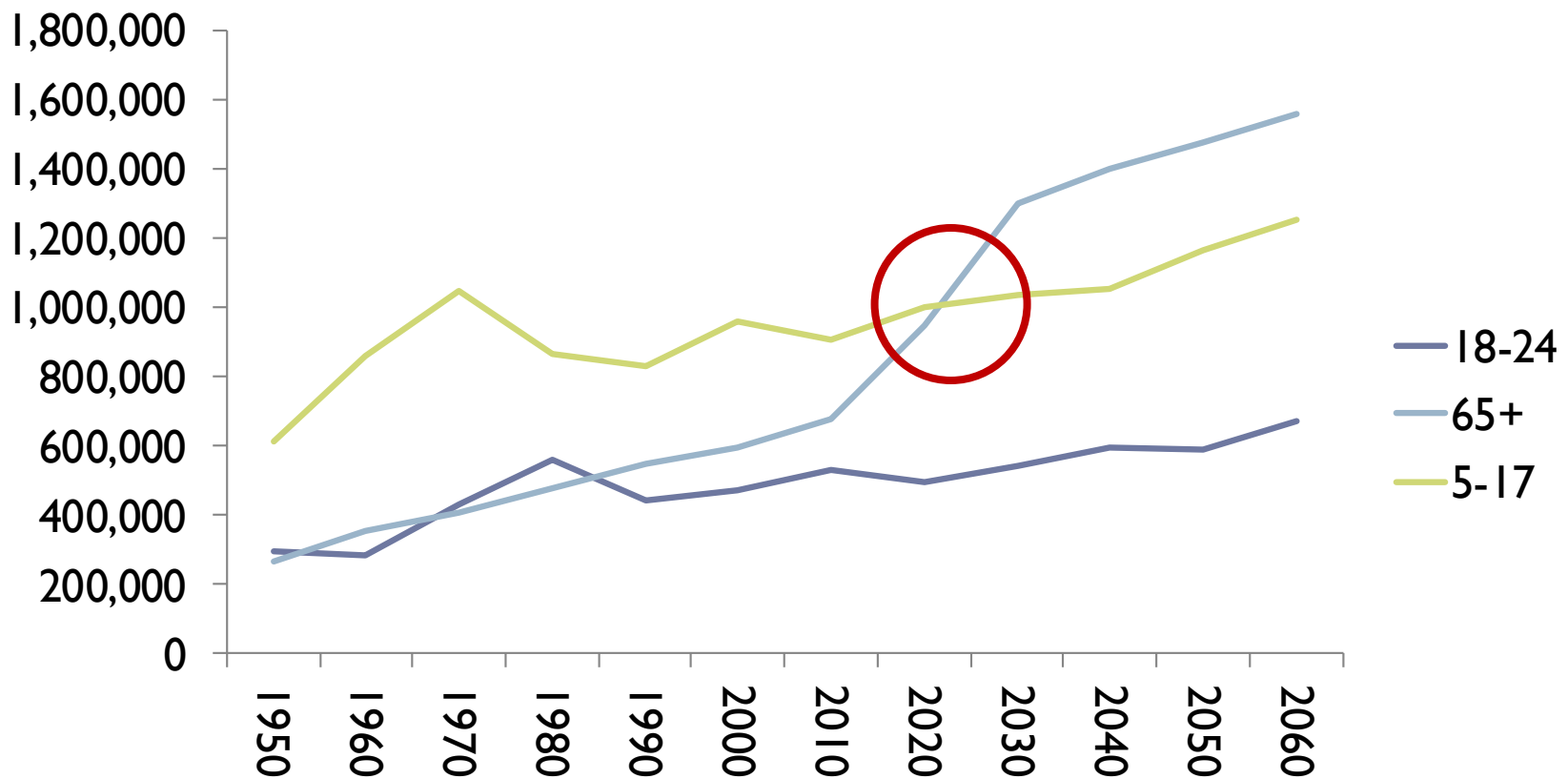


Why are these changes so marked now?



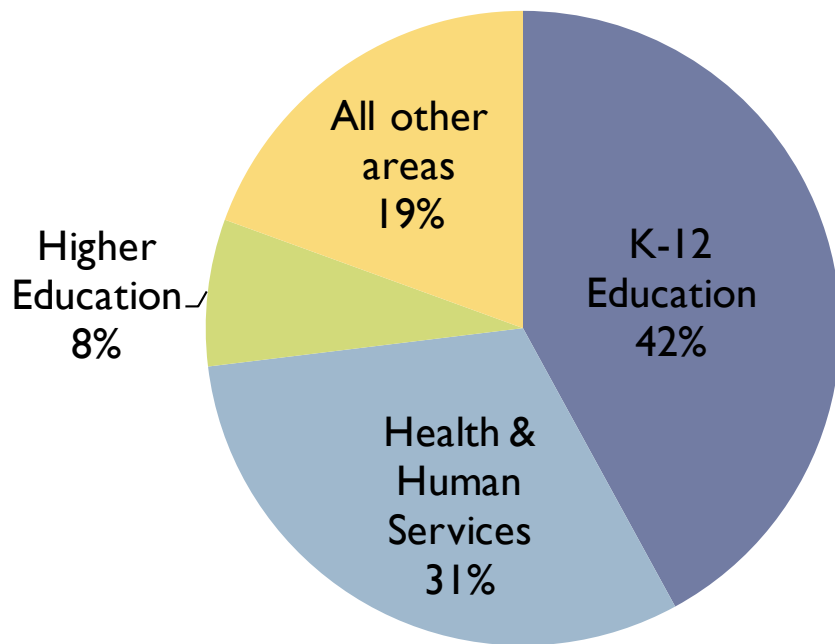


For the first time in MN history: More 65+ than school-age by 2020



+ Increasingly our demographics will change the demand for services

General Fund Expenditures FY 2012-2013



Within Health & Human Services

- Medical Assistance Expenditures: 25% of GF spending (8.5 billion)
- Medical Assistance Expenditures for the Elderly and Disabled: 16% of GF spending (5.5 billion)
- MA expenditures include basic care, long-term care waivers and long-term institutional care

From 2008: If State Health Care Costs Continue Their Current Trend, State Spending On Other Services Can't Grow

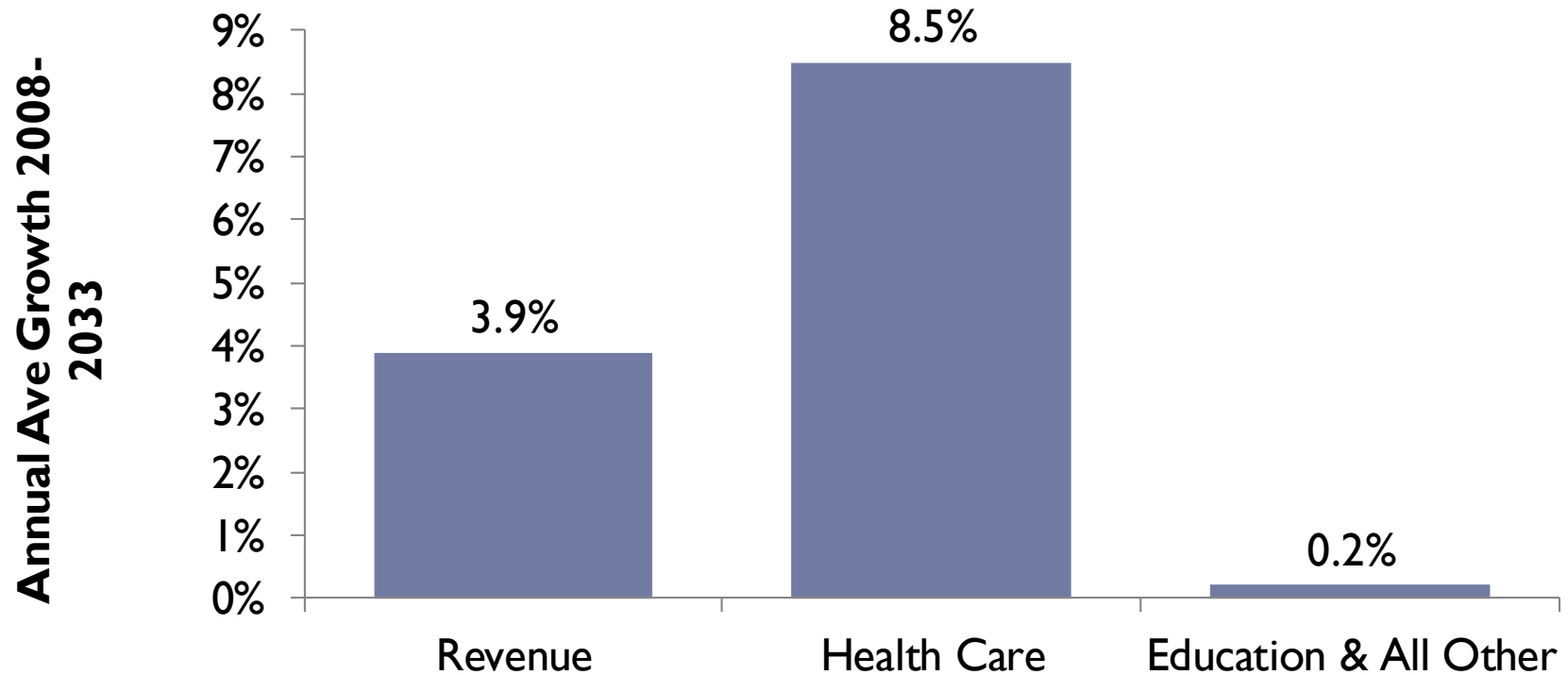
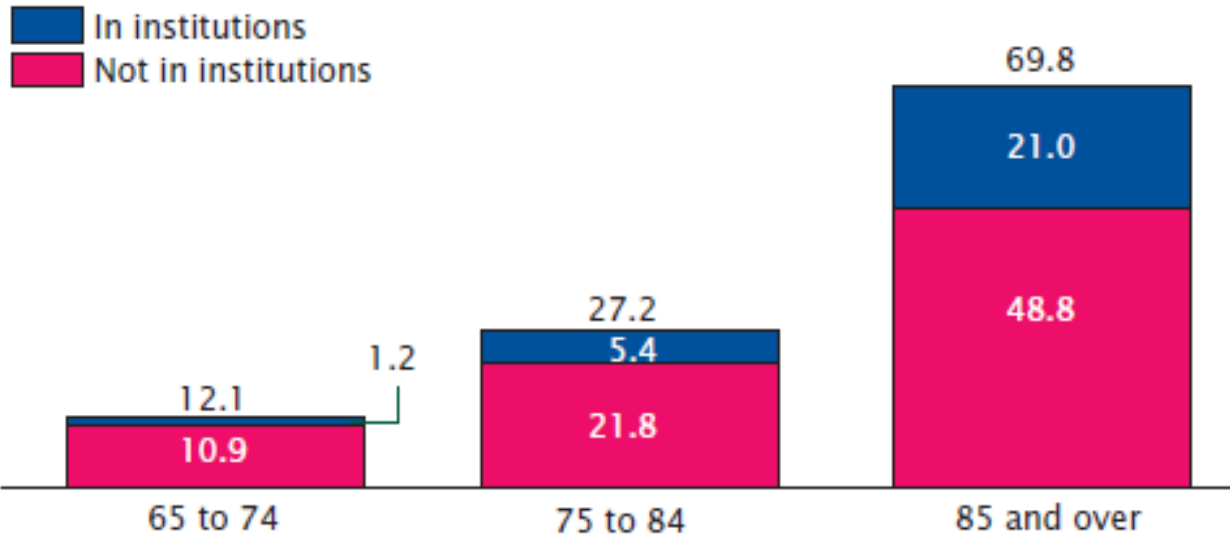


Figure 3-23.

Percent of People Aged 65 and Over With Long-Term Care Needs by Age and Place of Residence: 1995¹

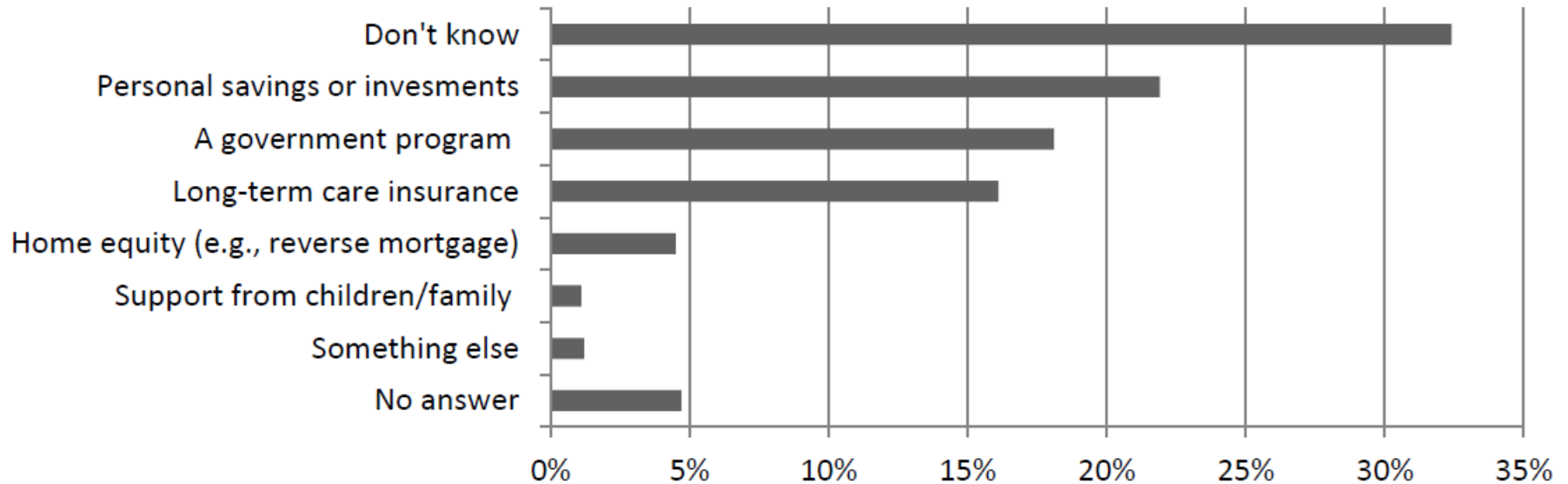


¹ Needing assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs) or instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs).

Note: The reference population is derived from a combination of sources. The reference population for these data is the civilian noninstitutionalized population and institutionalized population from the National Medical Expenditure Survey, civilian institutionalized population from the Current Population Survey, and Medicare enrollees aged 65 and older from the National Long Term Care Survey.

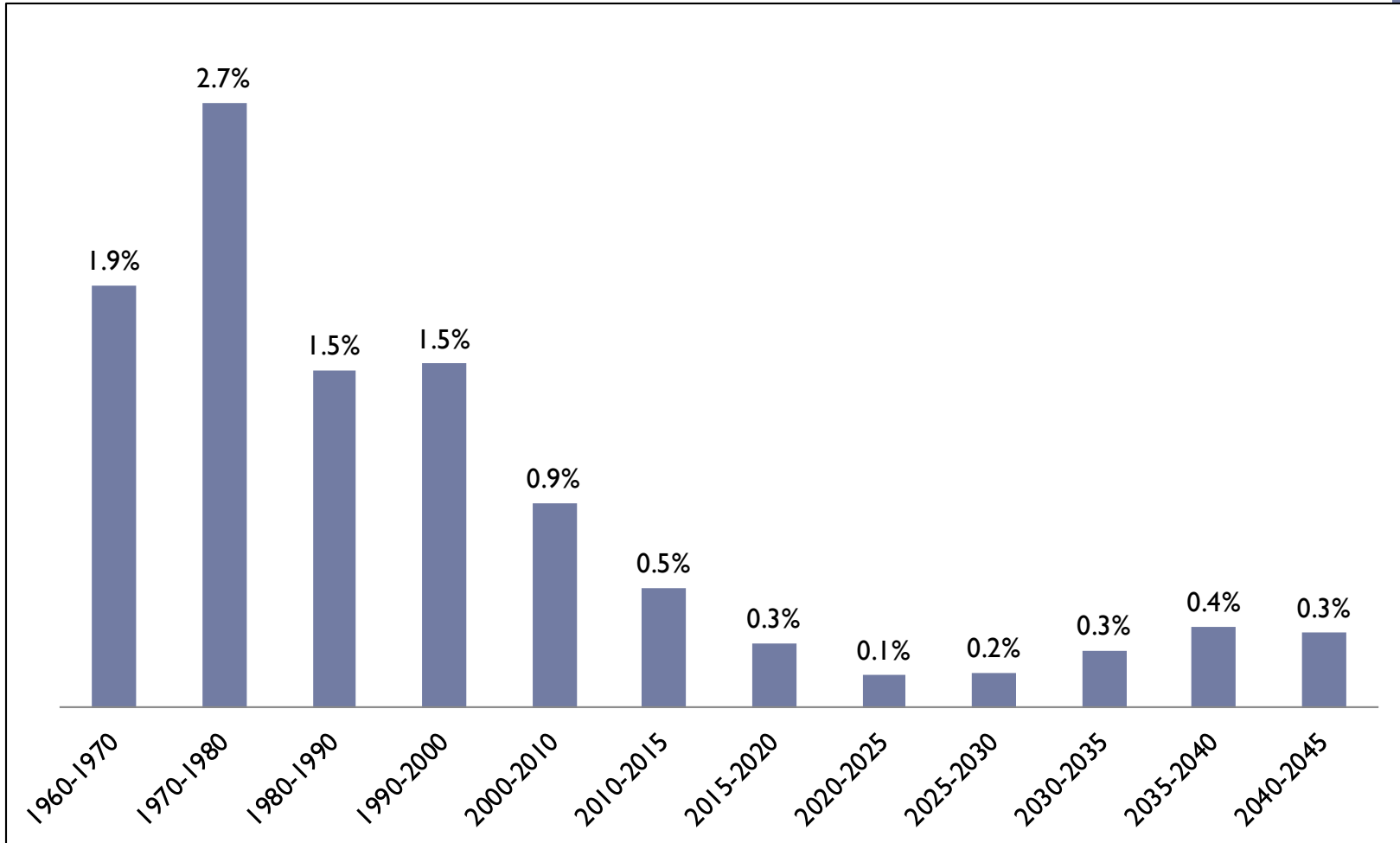
Source: Stone, 2000. For full citation, see references at end of chapter.

+ Plans to Cover the Cost of Long Term Care Baby boomers in MN, 2010



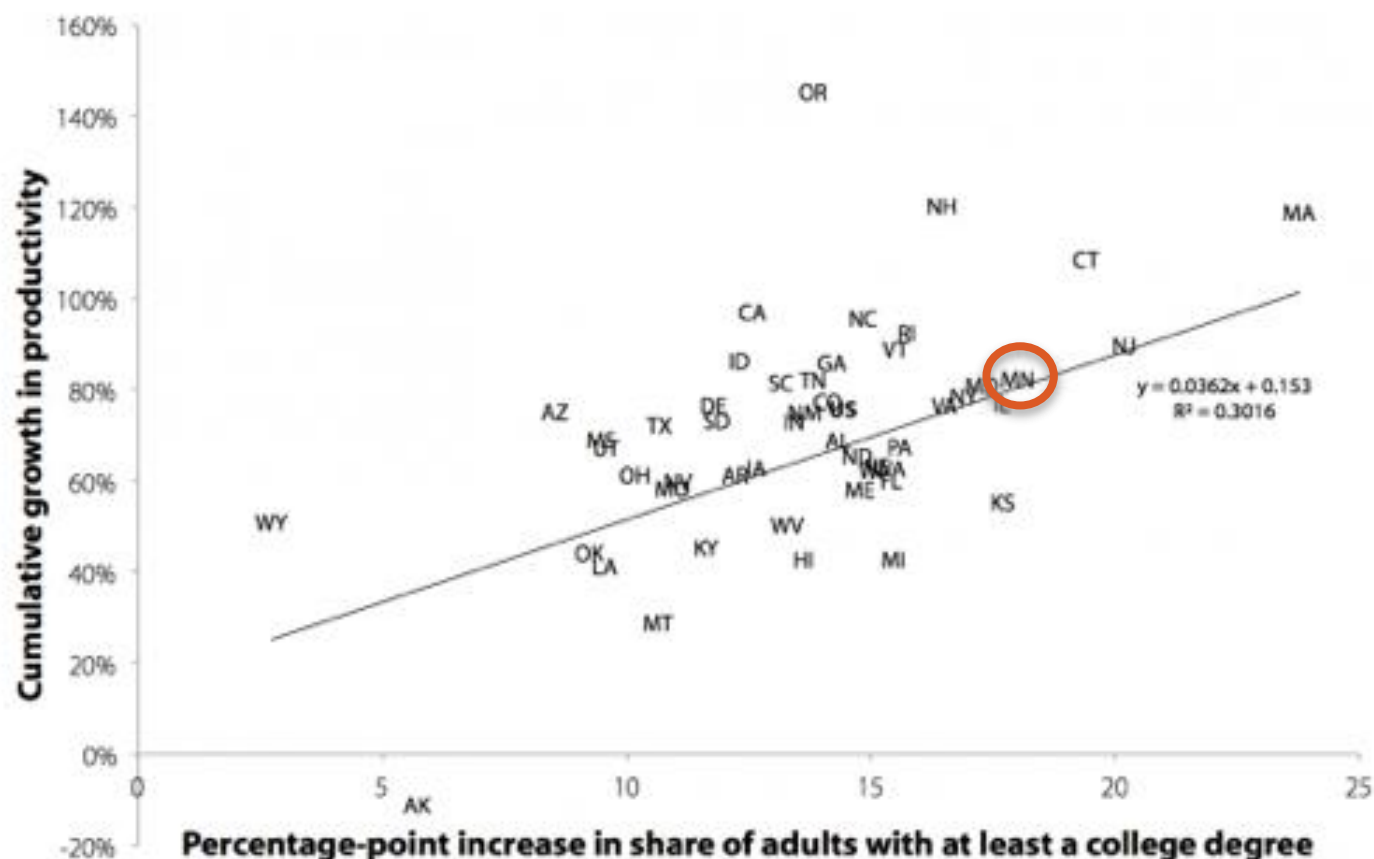


Labor force growth is projected to slow



Productivity has grown more in states with greater growth in the educational attainment of their workforce

Relationship between state productivity growth and increase in college attainment from 1979 to 2012



Source: EPI analysis of unpublished total economy productivity data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Labor Productivity and Costs program, state employment data from BLS Local Area Unemployment Statistics, and college attainment data from the Current Population Survey basic monthly microdata



Trend #2:
Minnesota and the
Twin Cities are
becoming more
diverse

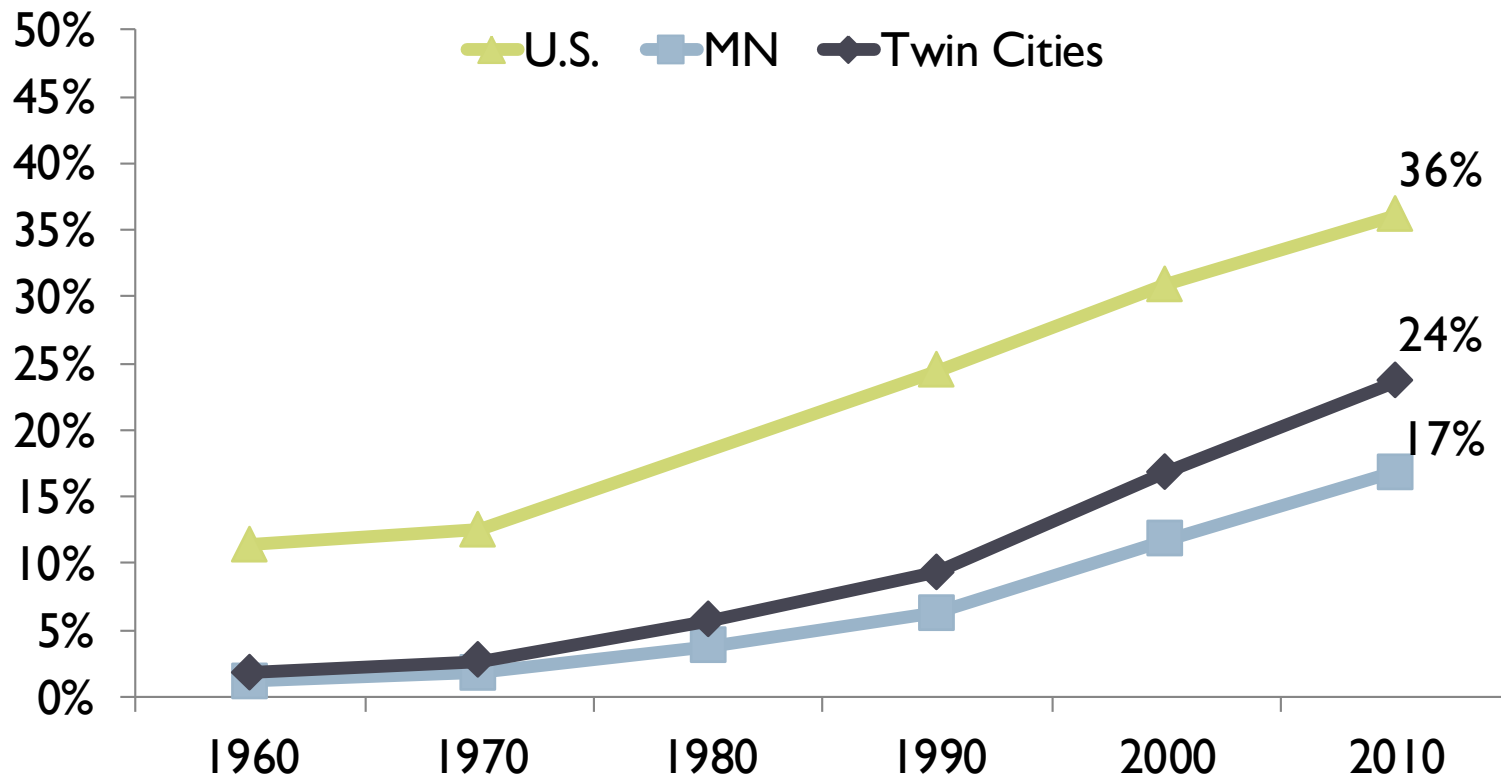




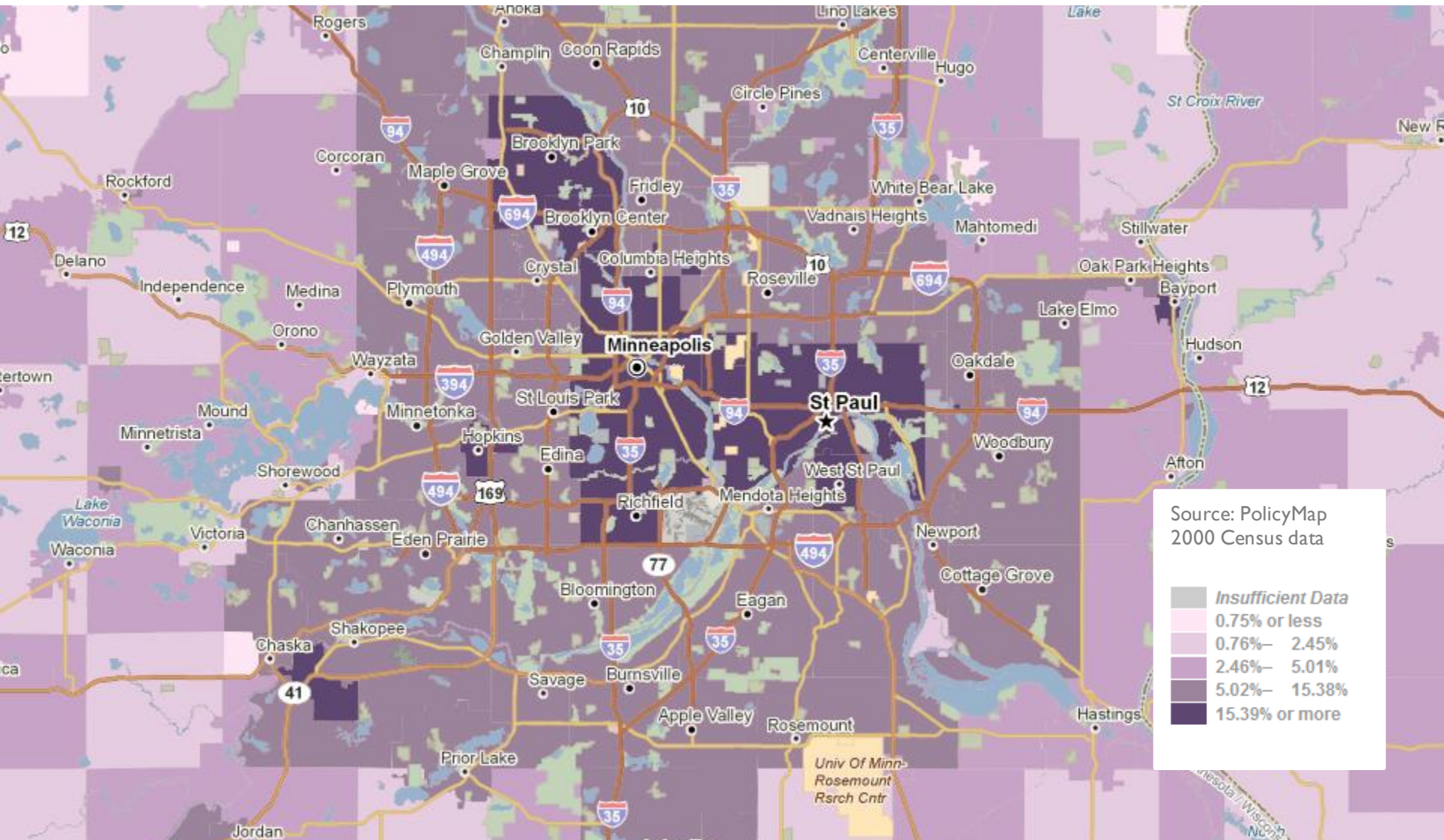
50 years of growing diversity in our region, state, nation



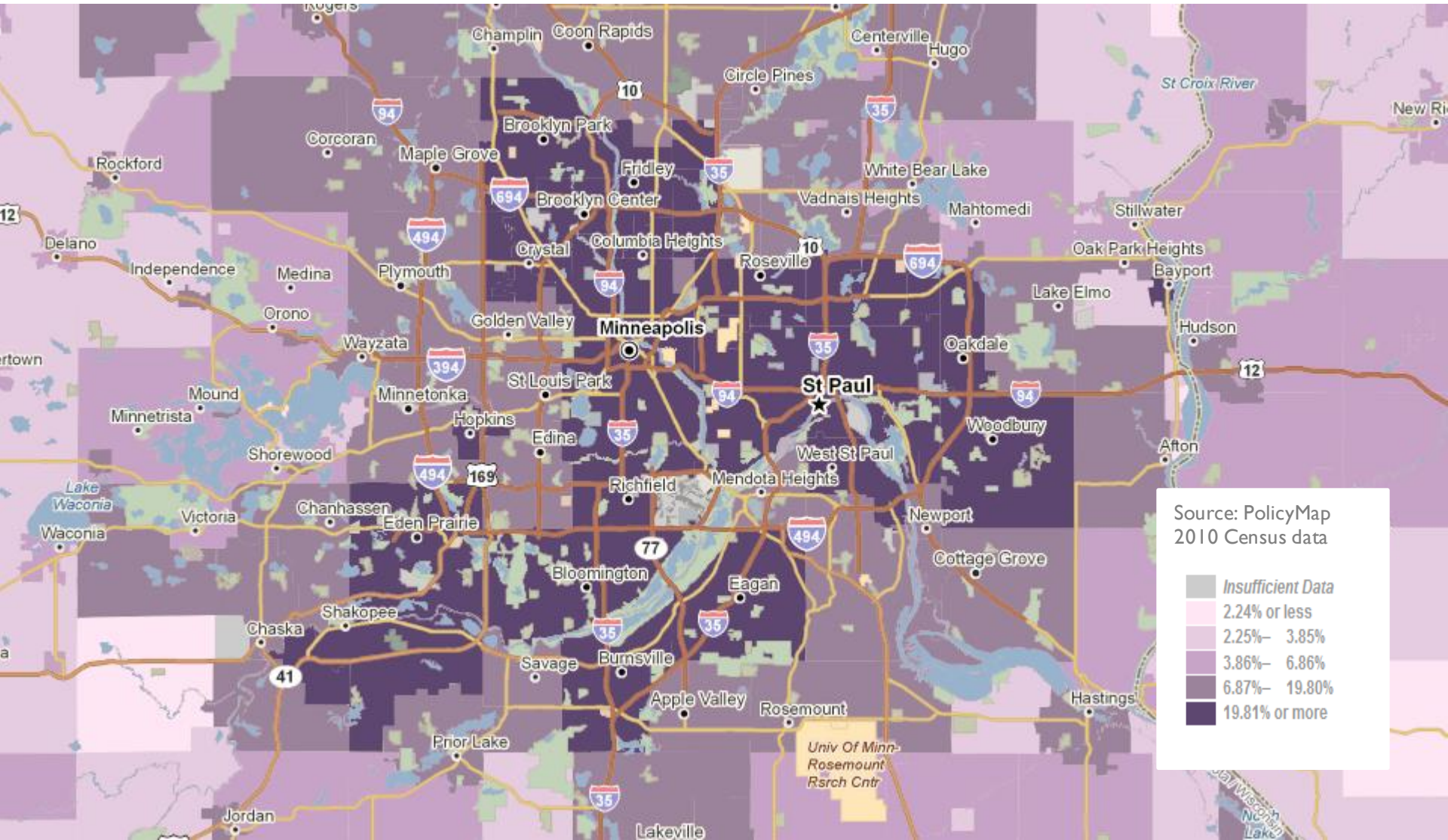
Percent Of Color, 1960-2010



2000: Few cities had populations of color > 15%



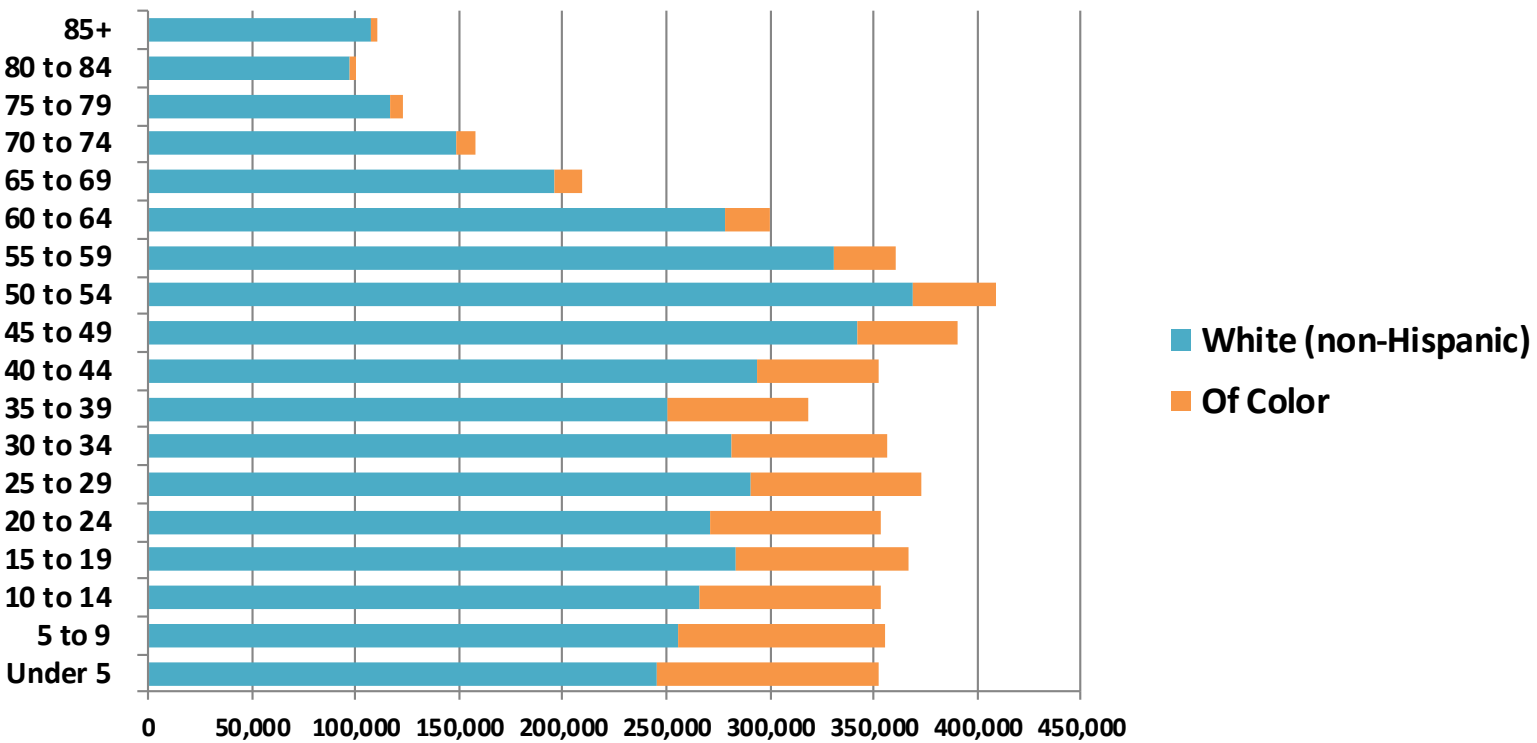
2010: Many cities had populations of color > 20%





A portrait of Minnesota, 2011

White (non-Hispanic) and Of Color Population
Minnesota, 2011

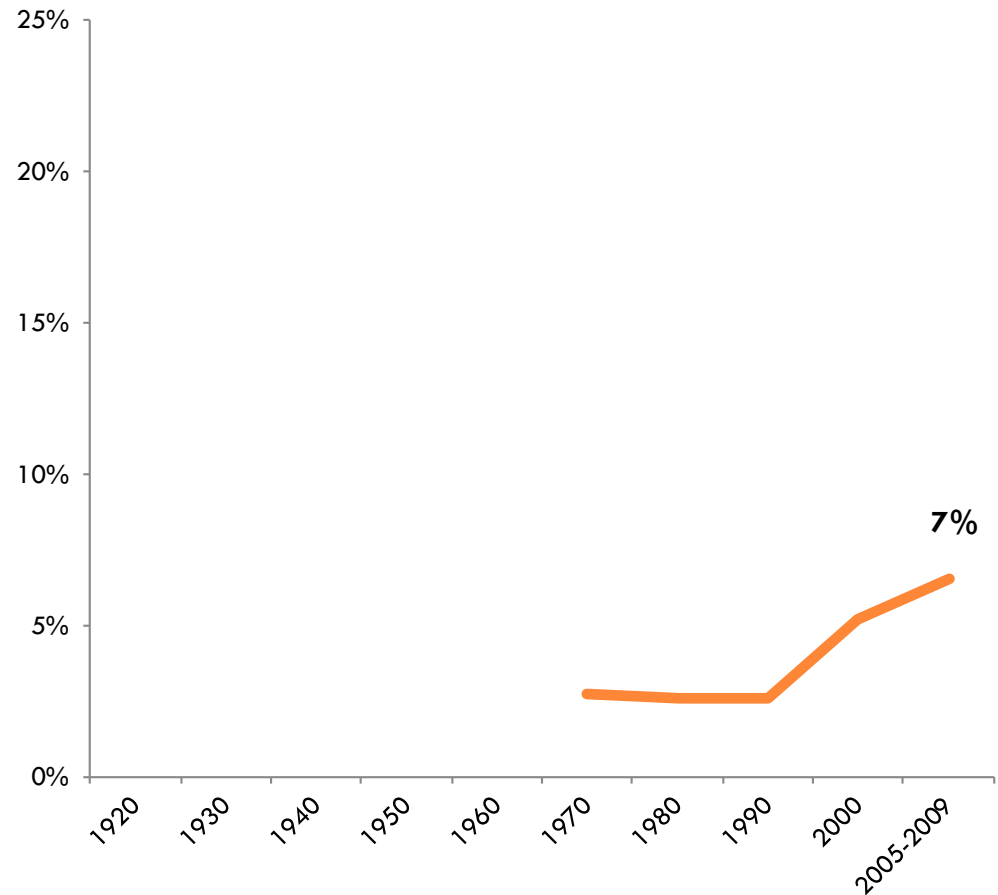


Source: 2011 Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.



International immigration has been increasing in recent decades...

Percent Foreign Born
Minnesota 1970-2009

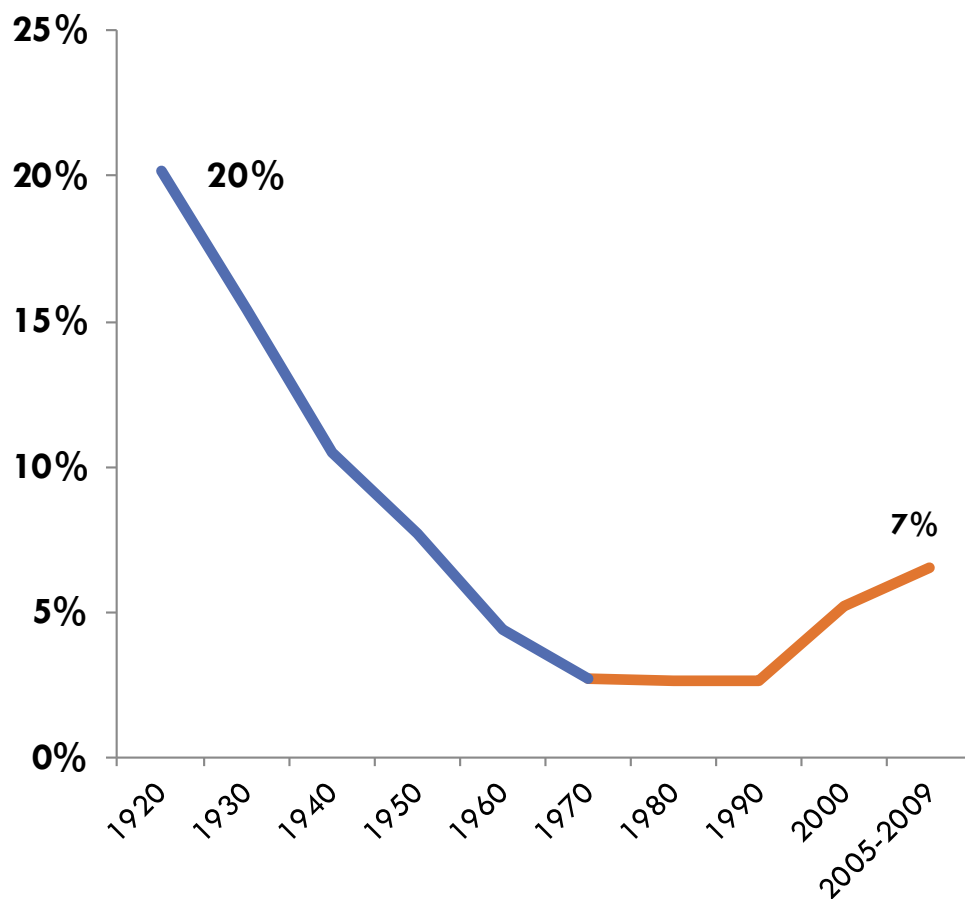


Source: U.S. Census Bureau



...but immigration is not a new phenomenon in MN

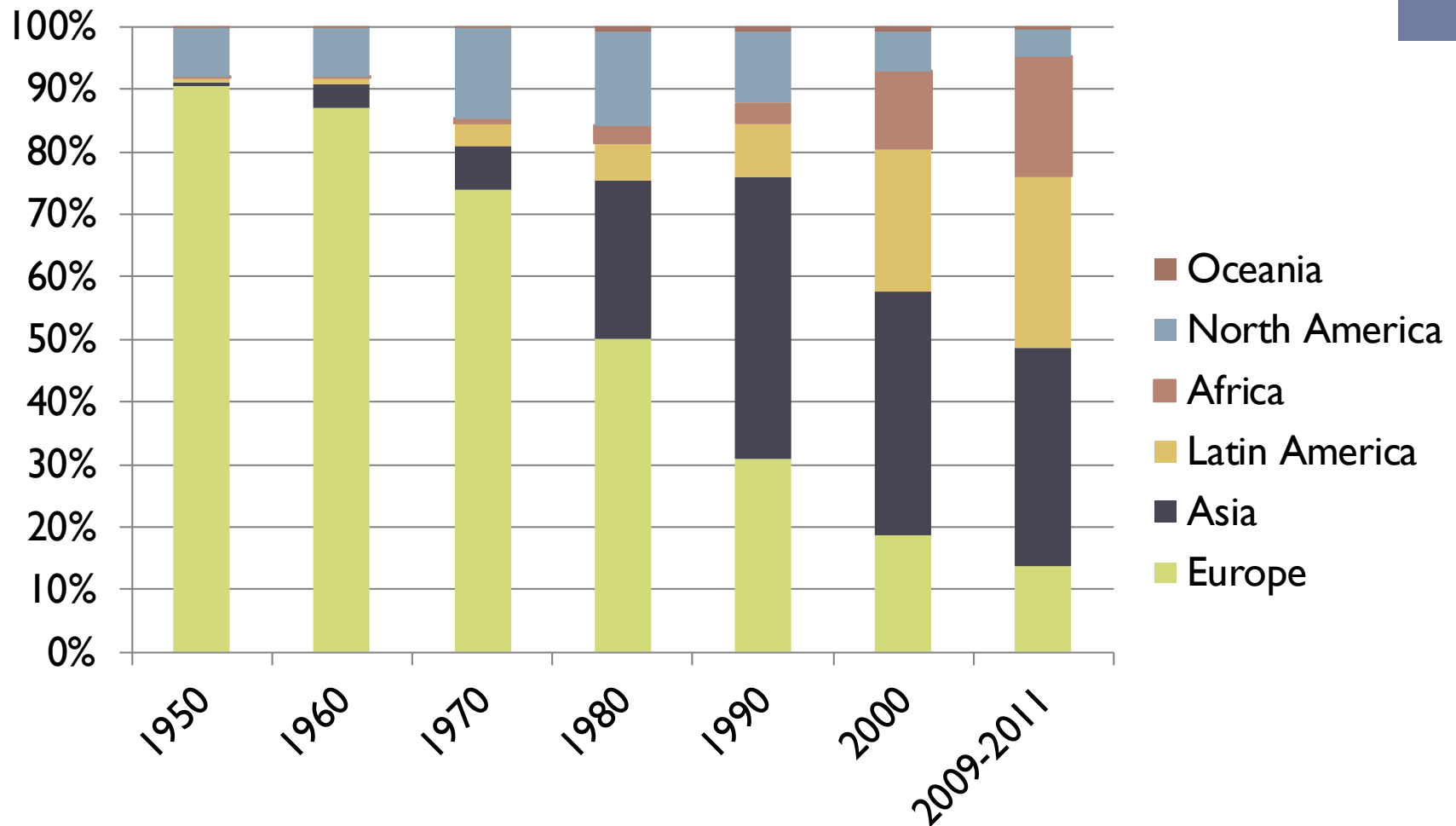
Percent Foreign Born
Minnesota 1970-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau



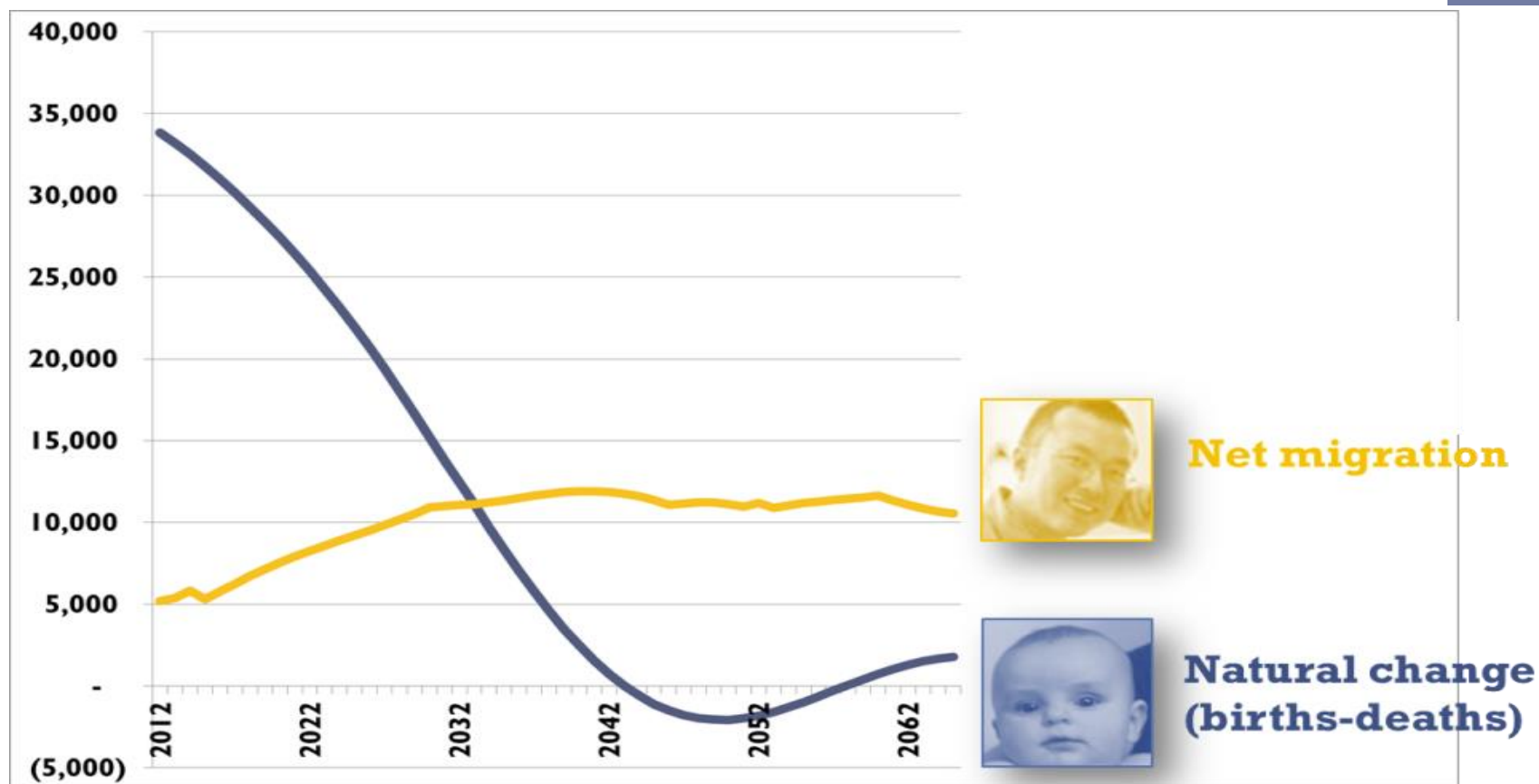
Our foreign-born population is becoming increasingly diverse



Source: Tabulated by the Minnesota State Demographic Center from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series



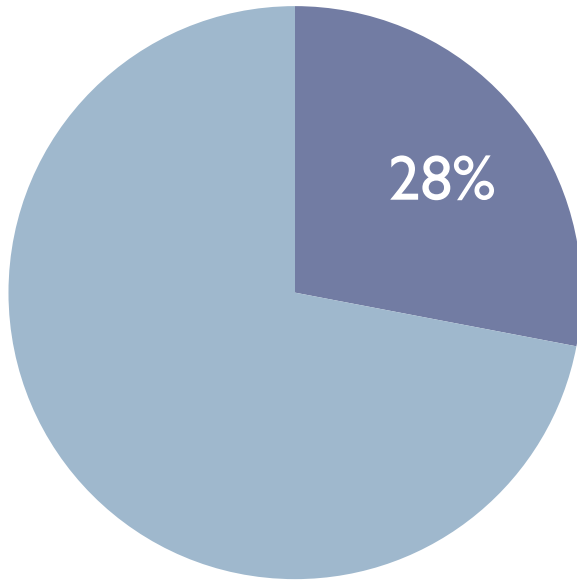
Minnesota's projected net migration and natural change, 2012-2065



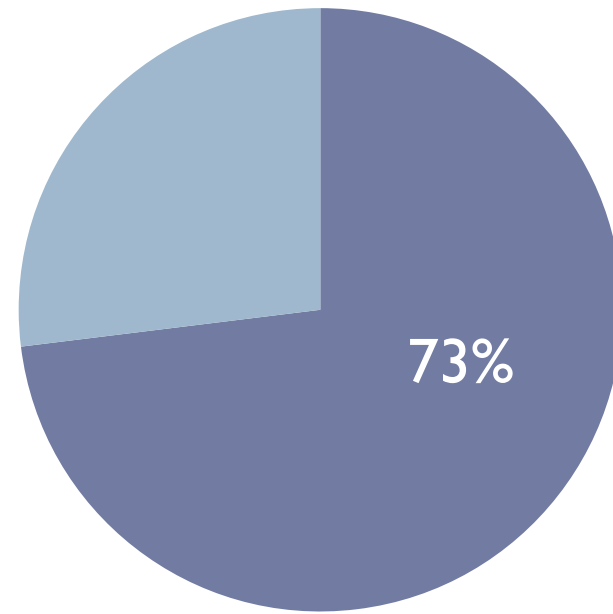


High school graduation is no longer enough to get an economic foothold

1973



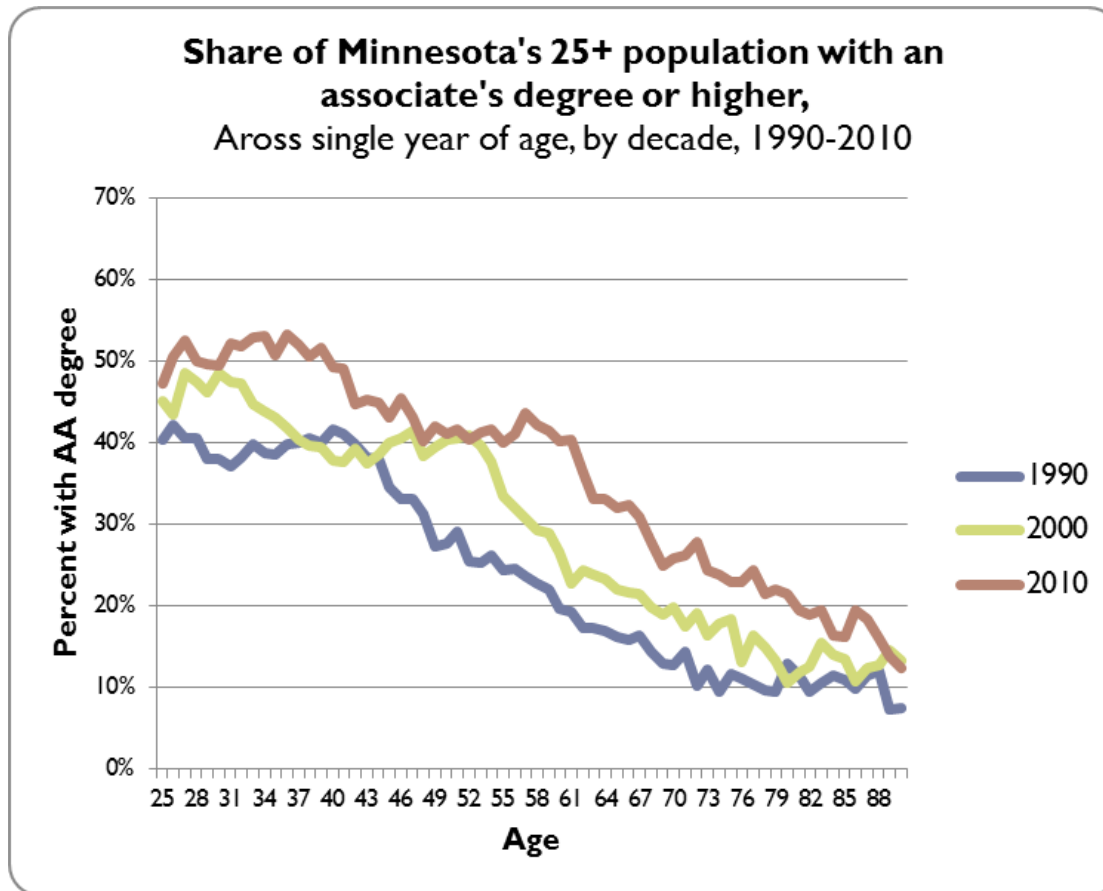
2010-2020



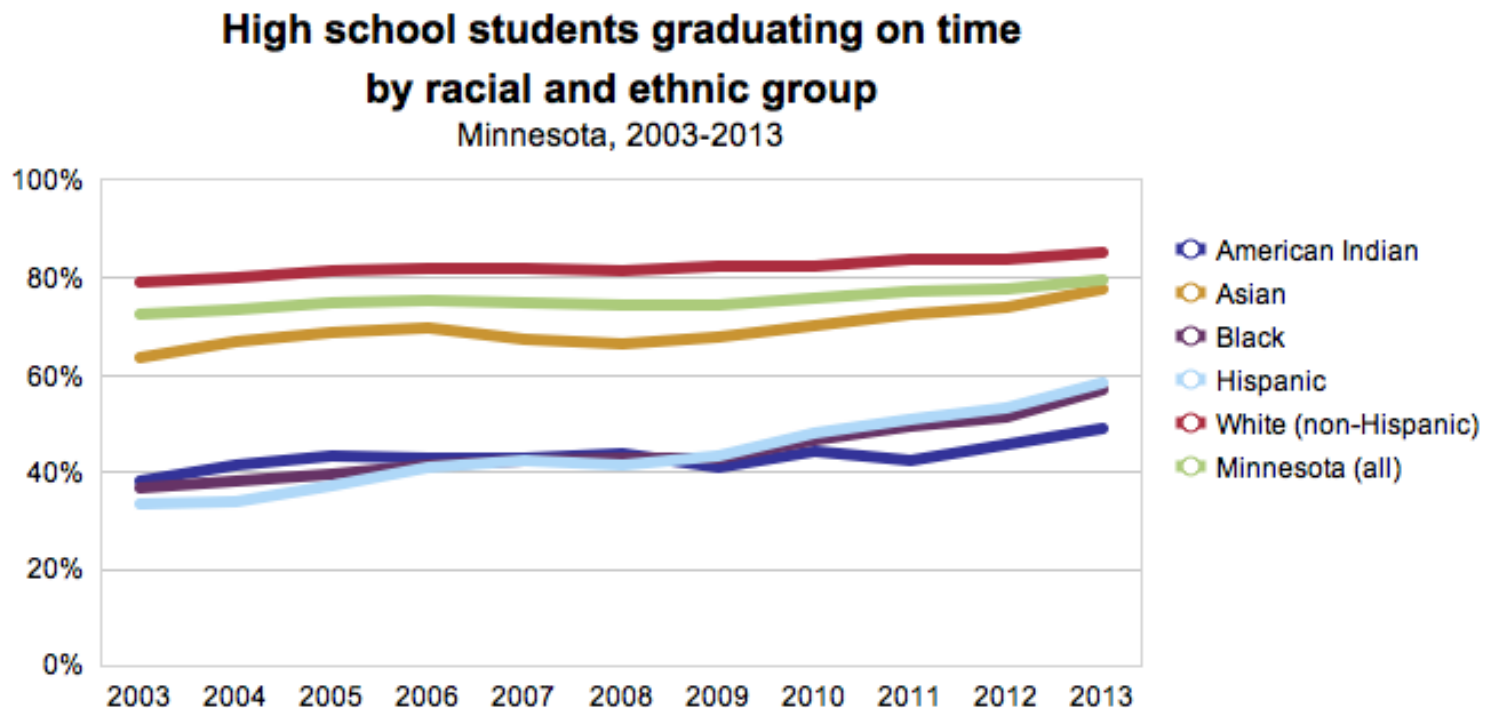
Percent of jobs requiring some post-secondary education



Educational attainment is increasing over time



+ Racial gaps in attainment are large and persistent

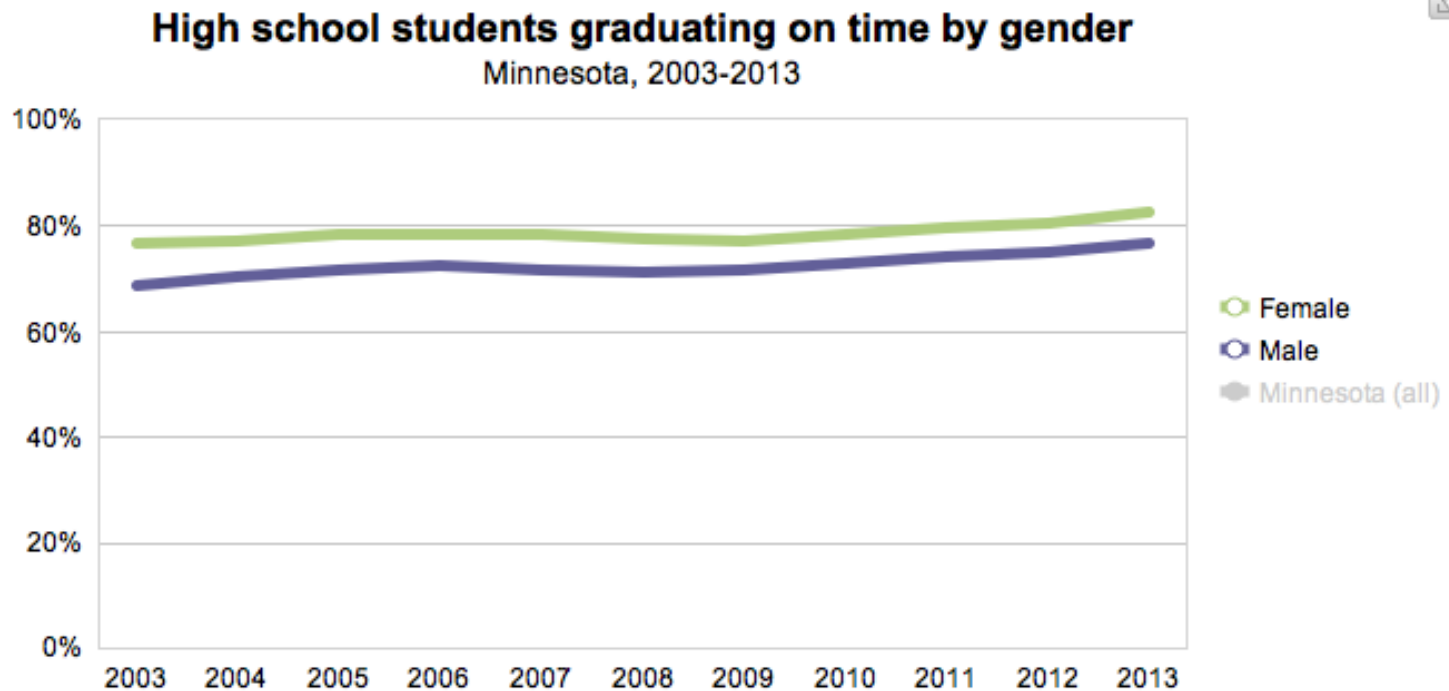


Compiled by
Compas

Sources:

Minnesota Department of Education.

+ Young women graduate at higher rates than young men, higher post-sec enrollment

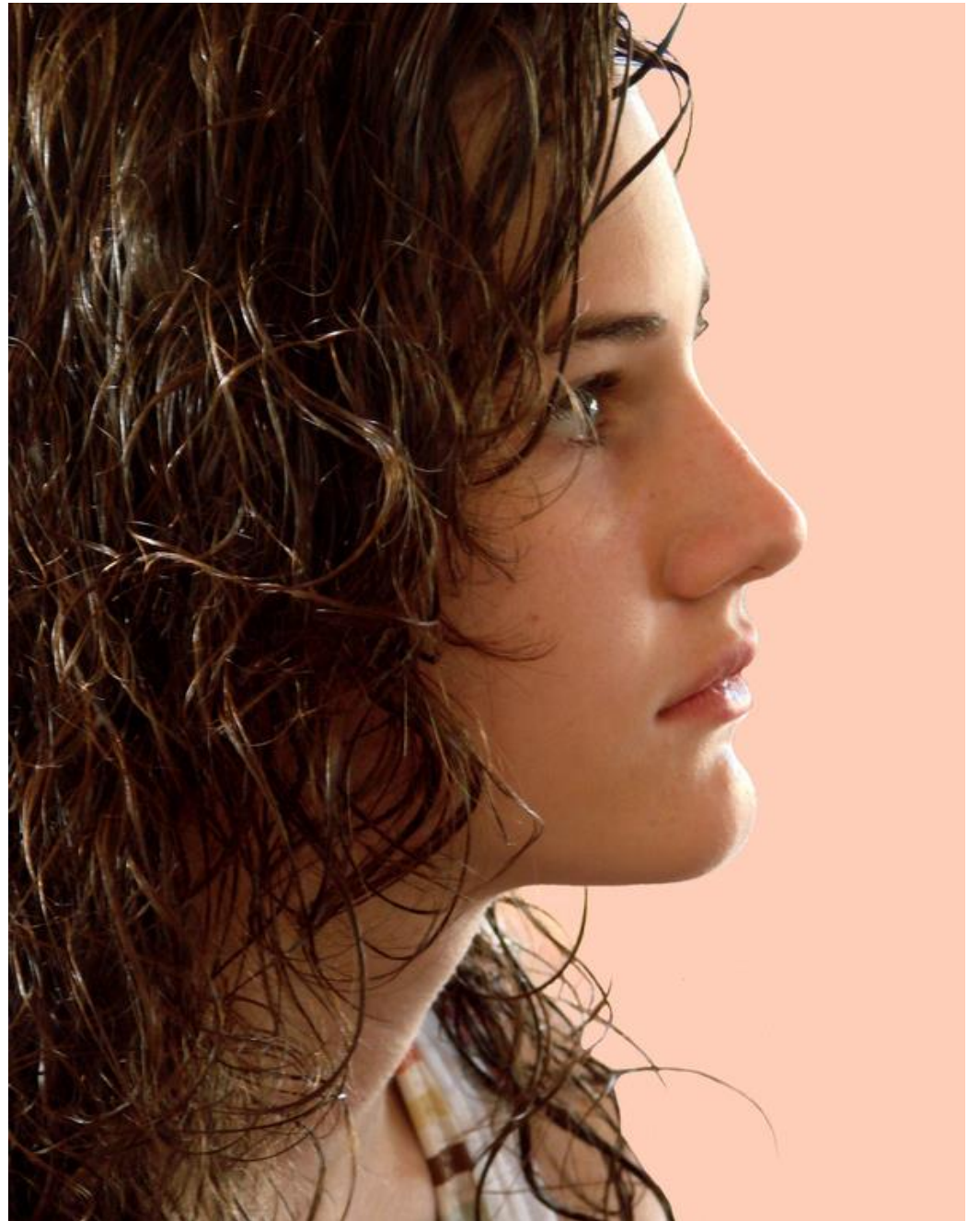


Sources:

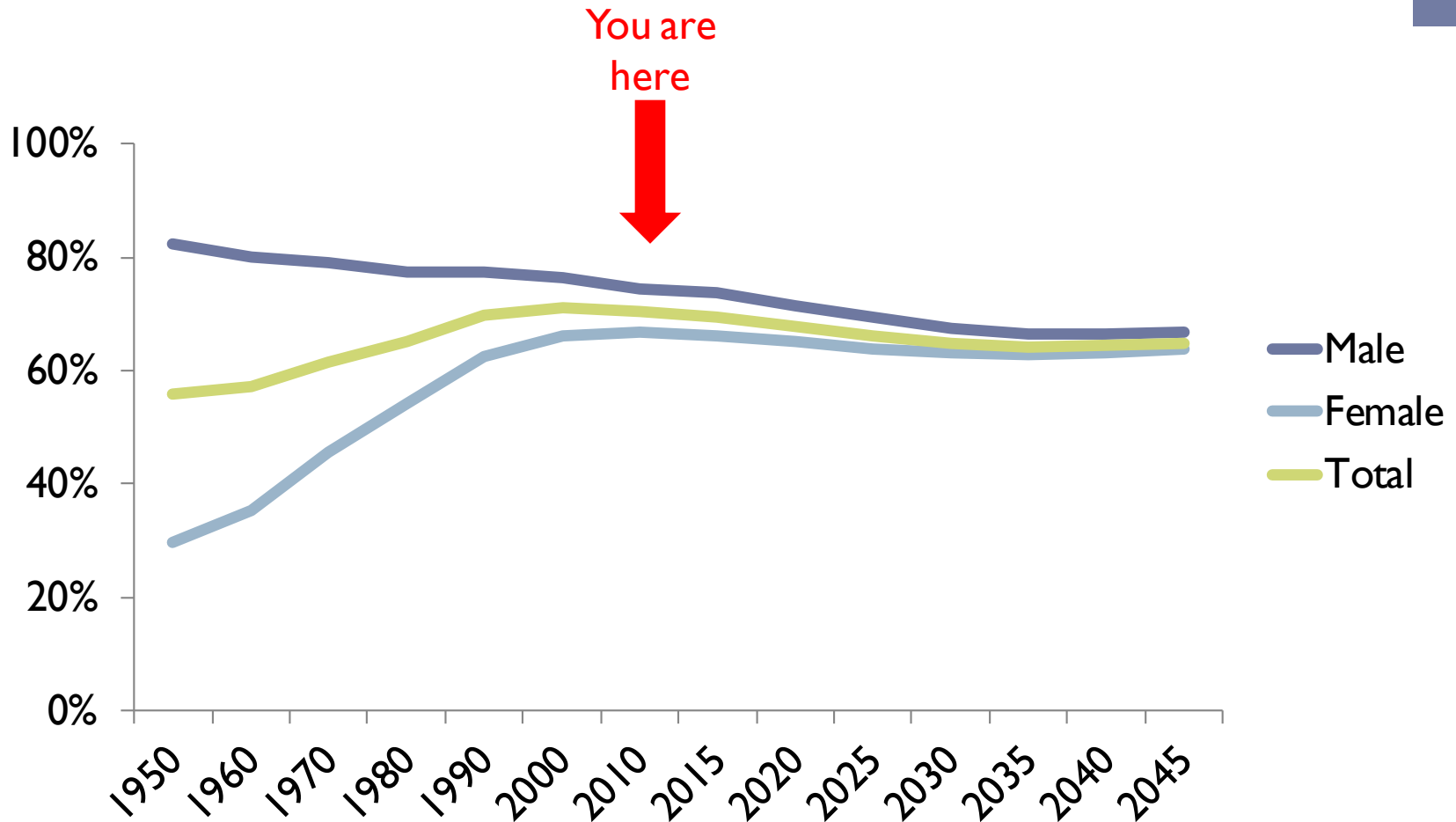
Minnesota Department of Education.



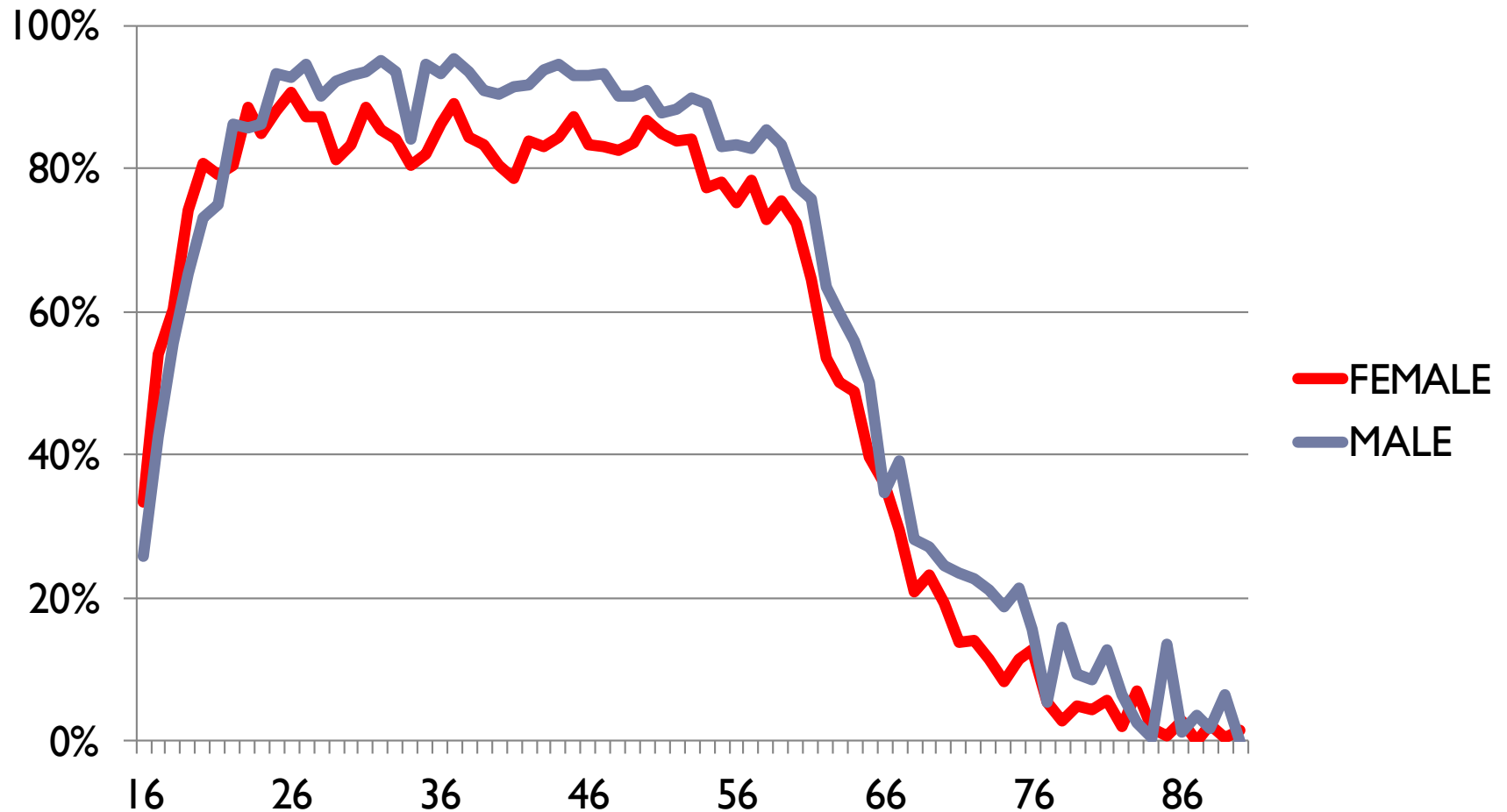
Spotlight on Women and Work



+ Labor force participation trends, Minnesotans (age 16+)

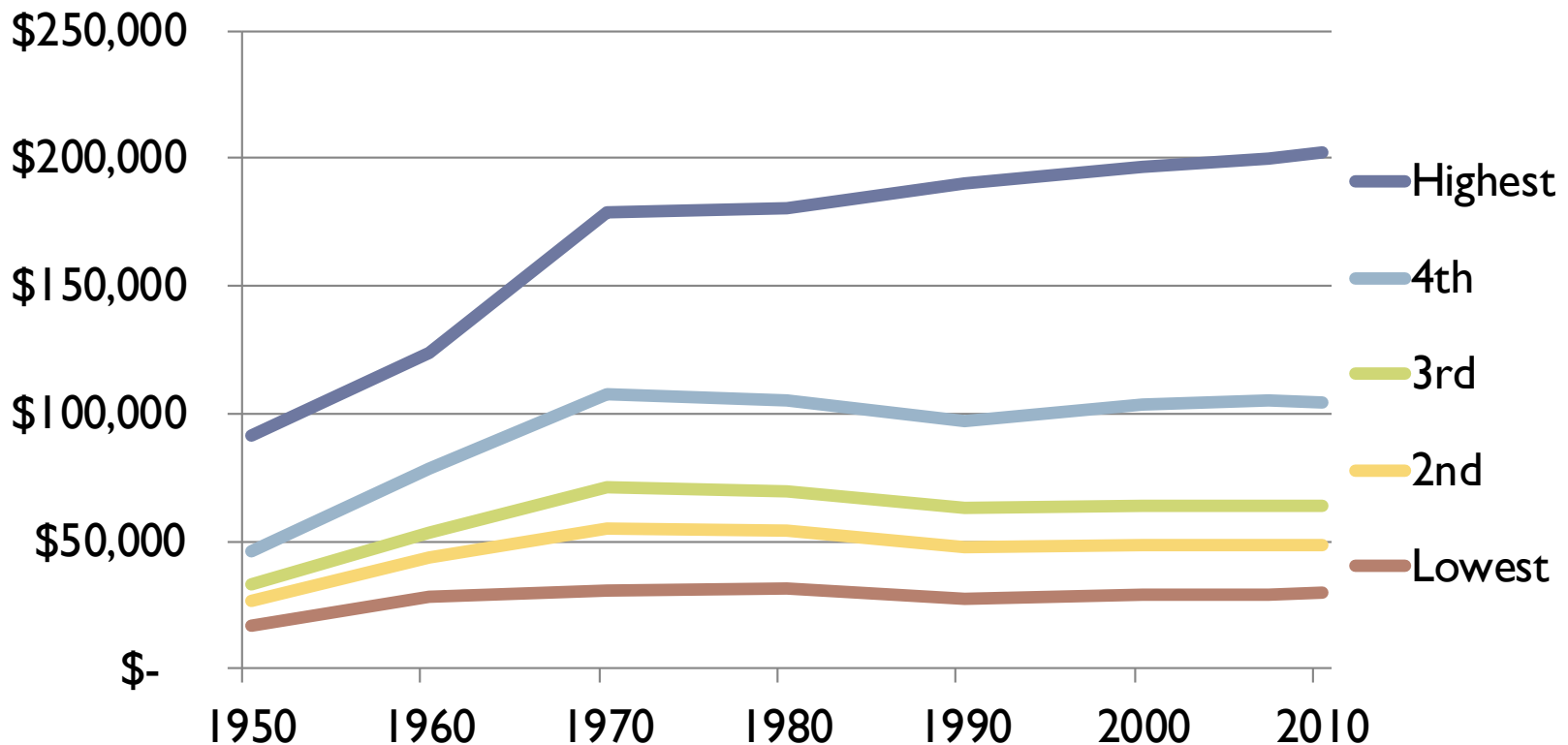


+ LF participation is very similar for MN men and women over the life course



+ For most income groups, wages have declined or remained constant since 1970

**Mean wage income within quintile
Minnesota (2010 Dollars)**

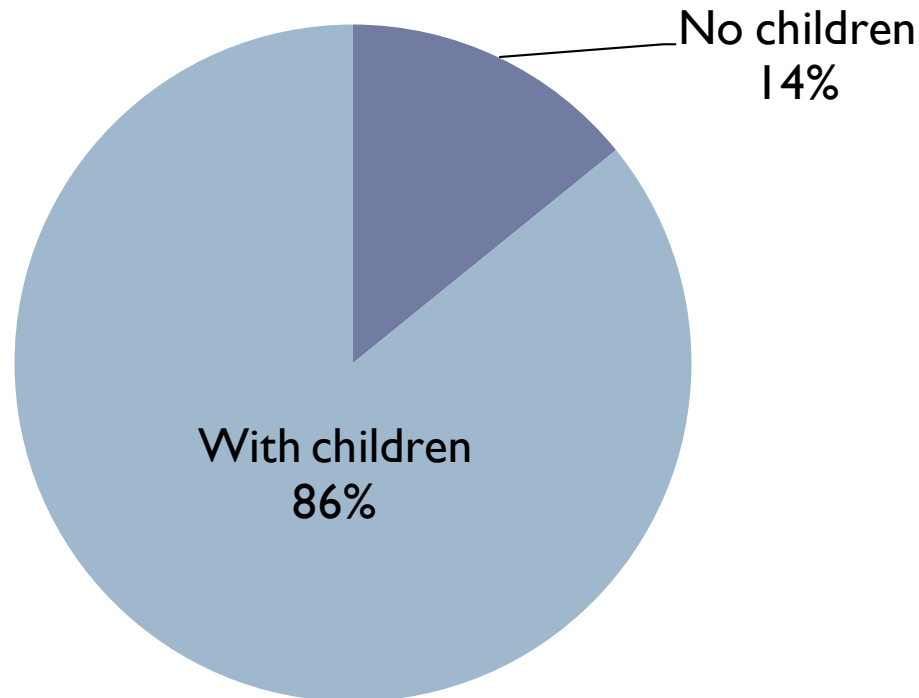




The majority of women in the labor force are mothers or will be mothers



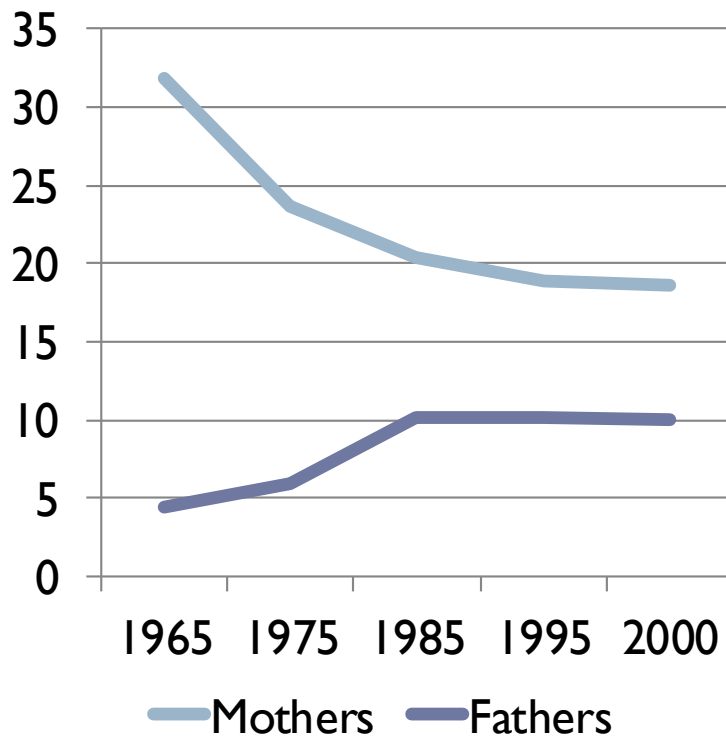
Women age 45 and older in public service Minnesota, 1990



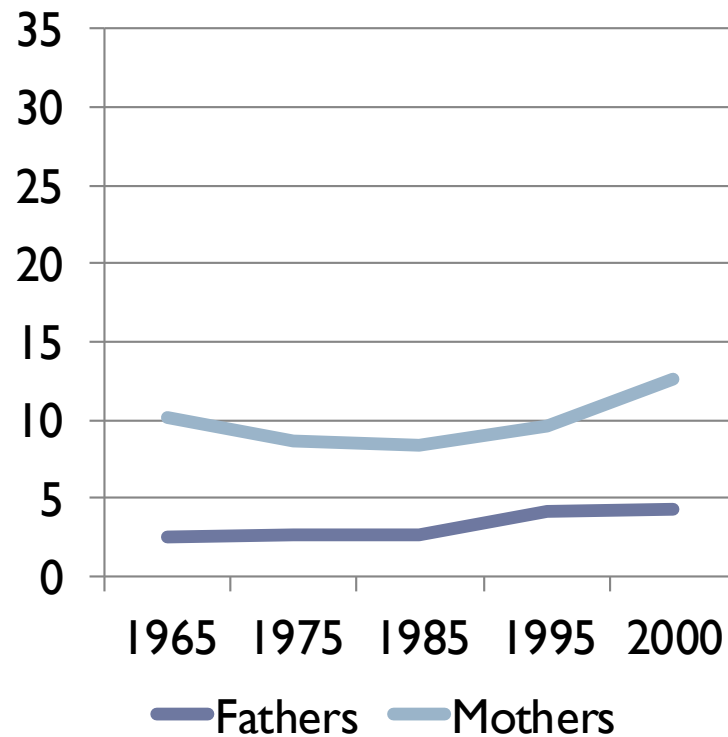
+ Hours of housework by gender (per week)



Housework



Childcare





Considerations of Demographic Change



- Fewer school-age children relative to older adults will mean pressures to shift resources (public, nonprofit) from younger to older
- Education/training of our workers more important than ever
- Big changes and big opportunities ahead

+ Minnesota is historically well-positioned to be competitive

Percent (age 25+) with a bachelor's degree or higher
Rank of states, 2010

States (1=best)		2010
1	Babies born at low birth weight (all births including multiples)	
2	Rank of states, 2010	
3	Real per capita Gross Domestic Product	
4	Rank of states, 2010	
5	1	Residents under age 65 without health insurance Rank of states, 2010
6	2	
7	3	
8	4	
9	5	
10	6	
	7	
	8	
	9	
	10	
	11	
	12	
	1	Massachusetts
	2	Hawaii
	3	Vermont
	4	Minnesota
	5	Connecticut
	6	Iowa
	7	Wisconsin
	8	Delaware
	9	North Dakota
	10	Pennsylvania

Median household income
Rank of states, 2010

States (1=best)		2010
1	Maryland	\$68,854
2	New Jersey	\$67,681
3	Alaska	\$64,576
4	Connecticut	\$64,032
5	Hawaii	\$63,030
6	Massachusetts	\$62,072
7	New Hampshire	\$61,042
8	Virginia	\$60,674
9	California	\$57,708
10	Delaware	\$55,847
11	Washington	\$55,631
12	Minnesota	\$55,459



Questions?
Comments?



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